

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 17. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, APRIL 23. 1811.

[No. 1332.—Vol. 25.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—OR THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on Sunday last, an apprentice to the blacksmith's trade, named

Cornelius Miller;

He is about 20 years of age—five feet eight inches high—dark hair, stoutly built. He plays tolerably well on the fife. The person who may apprehend him and deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail in the United States, shall receive Nine-Pence reward, but no expenses.

FRANCIS PRESTON.

April 8th, 1811.

To Rent, or for Sale,

THE frame House and Lot at the corner of Main and Spring streets, next door to doctor Downing's, Lexington. For terms, apply to Daniel Bradford, at the wool factory, opposite the premises, or to

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Near Lexington.

March 12.

HAVING resigned my office as judge of the Fayette circuit court, I intend to remove to the State of Ohio and commence the practice of the law in the different courts in that state. My place of residence will be at Cincinnati; all letters addressed to me at that place, post paid, on business, will be strictly attended to.

JOHN MONROE.

April 8th 1811.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the July term, 1811, of the Campbell circuit court, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, entitled "an act for the relief of John Fowler," passed the 29th day of January 1811, I shall apply to said circuit court by bill or petition, to receive proof of the facts stated in the preamble of said act of assembly, praying for the appointment of commissioners to convey to me, a part of two surveys made in the name of John Rubenstein, the one for 16,652 acres of land, dated the 18th day of May 1785, the other for 13,8 acres, dated the 21st day of May 1785, which two surveys were made to the directions of the before recited act.

John Fowler.

March 26th, 1811.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the post office at Nicholasville, Ken. on the 31st of March, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General post office as dead letters.

Stephen Stone	Miss White
Mrs. Gresham Scott	William Wheret
Henry Croucher	Barnet M. Hines
Richard Riegles Jr	John Miner
Col Jos. Crockett	Miss Nancy Morrison
James McCampbell	William L. Davis
Wilson Reor	James Lesley
Charles Thrift	William Anderson
John G. Catthouse	Samuel Hays
Barnett Rucker	Garret Miner
George Claveland	George Barkley
Offis. Polley Wilson	Archer Ligan
Cornelius Scottfield	William Watts
John W. Webber	John Hart Jr.
David Sutton	Simon Bowhanan
Edies Hamy	John Adams
Ezekiel Phillips	James Clark
James S.onestreet	William Bowman
James D. Arie	Henry Boatman
Jacob Hunter	Joseph Bowman
Edward Woods	James Overstreet Sen.
Jacob Sandusky	William Buster
Miss Ann Farer	Archibald Jackson

B. NETHERLAND, P. M.

Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;

CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most curious Language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN

TO BE FOR SALE

THE FARM on which I now reside, containing about 200 acres, handsomely situated on the Henry's mill road, about 3 miles from Lexington, (on this farm is a plenty of excellent never failing water) about one half enclosed and consists of an apple orchard, of large growth and excellent fruit, some other fruit trees, meadows, bluegrass, and cloverland; arable land, and some woodland pasture well stocked with excellent timber as is all the other part of the tract not inclosed. The inclosed ground is divided into convenient lots and fields. I order good fence. On the premises is a new brick dwelling house 30 feet by 40, a cellar under the whole building, which is divided throughout into convenient apartments and completely finished; there is a good barn, kitchen, a gro house and every other necessary farm house. For terms of sale, & apply to

G. F. TOMPAINS

Gain Run, 25th February, 1811

PROPOSALS

By C & A. Conrad, & Co.

PHILADELPHIA,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

SKETCHES

HISTORICAL & DESCRIPTIVE

OF
LOUISIANA.

By MAJOR D. STODDARD,

Of the United States' Artillery.

THIS WORK will embrace a concise History of Louisiana, from its first discovery to the late cession; the boundaries and extent of it; some account of the Floridas; a description of what is called the Delta, including the city of New Orleans; of the territory about Red River, and to the westward of it, including the Atakapas and Apalouzas; of Upper Louisiana, or all that tract, particularly the settled parts of it, to the north of the Arkansas, and also some sketches of the interior; of the population, climates, diseases, soils and productions, natural growth, animals, &c. &c. the nature of the Spanish government and laws, and the mode of administering justice; of lands and land-titles; of trade, commerce, manufactures; of learning and religion, and the manners and customs of the Creole inhabitants; of the mines and minerals; of the antiquities of the aborigines in general, and of the probability of one or more Welch tribes in America; of the numerous streams and rivers; and of the state of Slavery.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be executed with neatness, and on good paper, well bound and lettered, comprising from 450 to 500 pages.
II. It will be delivered to subscribers at the price of three dollars and twenty five cents, or three dollars in boards; the money to be paid on delivery.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

I WISH TO PURCHASE OR HIRE.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
SEVERAL NEGRO BOYS,
Between the age of 14 and 18 years, to work on a Road Walk.

THO. H. PINDELL.

Lexington, Jan. 8th, 1811

WANTED

A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS
BRICK-MAKER,

WHO understands his business; to whom the high wages and constant employment will be given: an early application desired.

PRIVATE ACADEMY.

ON Monday, April 23d, the subscriber will open an Academy for young ladies, at his house on Main Cross street, a little below the Presbyterian Church. The branches to be taught are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, and Geography. Aware of the misimprovement of time, which is unavoidable in large schools, he engages that the number of scholars in this institution shall not exceed 20. It is hoped that those parents and guardians who may commit their children to his care, will not have any occasion of regret. Particulars may be made known on application.

W. WALLACE.

Lexington, April 15th, 1811

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's shop to the upper corner in Jordan's Row near the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for sale an extensive stock of GENUINE MEDICINES, together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

Dr. OVERTON will practice PHYSIC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighborhood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX infection, and will communicate the disease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.
September 3, 1810.

REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD,
GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

NOTICE the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Silvers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and canes, &c.

He bargains himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting endeavors to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington, and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES, Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS. The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810.

TEN CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber about the 1st of April, an apprentice to the Fulking business, named DAVID NEELEY, about twenty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, light hair—he took with him a variety of clothing—any person apprehending said boy, and bringing him home, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

SAM'L SCOTT.

April 16,

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,

J. P. CAMP, F.L.A.'S SERMON
ON BAPTISM.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send for their copies at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

ATTENTION!!

A LARGE and elegant JACK, seven years old now in high perfection, will stand this season at my farm, three and a half miles from Lexington, between Winchester and Strode's road, and will be let to mares at the very moderate price of three dollars the season, or six dollars to insure a mare in foal—the season has commenced, and will expire the first of August next—any person putting four mares of their own shall be entitled to one gratis. Large and extensive pastures for mares from a distance, but I will not be accountable for accidents or escapes.

JOHN R. PRICE.

April 10.

1000 acres of first rate Land near Lexington, for sale

THE subscribers, executors of Thomas Hart, dec. will sell by private sale, a tract of about one thousand acres of first rate land, lying within four or five miles from Lexington. About two hundred of the tract are cleared and under good fences, the residue is in woods and very well timbered. The tract is well watered, convenient to a number of mills, and in point of fertility of soil, is inferior to no land in the country. Its intrinsic advantages and its convenience in relation to Lexington, and other surrounding objects, recommend it in the strongest manner to property to its purchasers, to accommodate whom, the tract will be divided, if necessary. The title is believed to be entirely good. A part of the purchase money will be required in hand, and for the residue a credit of twelve months will be given.

E. HART, Ex'rs.

H. CLAY,

J. W. HUNT,

A. S. BARTON,

J. HART.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 16th of January, a light mulatto Man named

NELSON,

TWENTY-SIX years of age, young look, rather thin visage, with high cheek bones, about 5 feet 8 inches high, strong made, and is apt to put on a smile when spoken to, has a sly look, and is a most artful, cunning fellow; (when taken will make his escape if he possibly can.) I suspect some scoundrel has furnished him with letters and a pass, and that he will endeavor to impose himself for a freeman, in some of the Southern States. The above reward will be given if apprehended out of this state, or his delivery to the subscriber, or half that sum if taken within the state; and in either case, all reasonable expenses attending his delivery shall be paid.

SAMUEL MEREDITH.

Lexington, Ken. March 21st, 1811.—3d An.

P. BAIRD,

WATCH MAKER,

HAS commenced business in the house next above the Gazette office, and at present occupied by Mr. Sullivan and the Messrs. Woodruffs—watches of every description neatly repaired; and warranted to perform—he tenders his sincere assurance to the public, that no exertions or attention shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction in every respect, to such as choose to favour him with their custom.
Lexington, April 15

SAMUEL O. RICHARDSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in the Scott, Fayette and Bourbon circuit courts.—He resides in Georgetown.

3m February 18th, 1810.

Boarding School

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school for the tuition of young ladies, will again commence on the 25th inst. in the same house on High street, and hopes that her attention to the improvement and morals of her pupils will ensure her a continuance of public patronage. Her terms for boarding, and all the polite extra branches, are as usual. Miss L. will continue to take a limited number of day scholars.
March 11th, 1811.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Clark county, Ken. on the 10th day of February last, a likely negro man named

BILL.

about 5 feet 10 inches high, 28 years of age, with some white hairs on the top of his head, has a down look when spoken to; had on when he went away a good cloth coat of a whitish colour, a pair of buckskin pantaloons, had a pair of blue cloth pantaloons; also a blue round about lined with red flannel, one muslin shirt with thread buttons on the breast; also, a greyish coloured scourtout; had on a rumor hat, and is a very good fiddler.—Any person apprehending said negro, or securing him in any jail within the state, so that I can get him, shall receive 25 dollars, and if out of this state shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by me.

WILLIAM CLINKENBEARD.

March 11th, 1811.

November 29th day 1810.

Taken up by William Wallton Bush, living on Upper Howard's Creek, about one mile from McCormick's tan yard, one sorrel mare eight or nine years old, two hind feet white star in her forehead, branded on the near shoulder T, has on a bell, about fourteen hands high—Appraised to \$30.

Taken up by James Dunn, in Jessamine county, on the fork of Clear creek one sorrel Mare 7 years old, a blaze face, 14 1/2 hands high, a scar on the right buttock, no brand perceivable, appraised to \$40.

RICHARD LAFON.

THE SINGULAR WELL BRED HORSE,

Old Quicksilver,

WHOSE performance on the turf while in possession of John Tayloe, Esq. of Mount Airy, Richmond county, Virginia, was equal, if not superior, to any horse that ever run in that state, where all the best horses ran. I have Mr. Tayloe's letters to prove he won the purse at Bowling Green; also, a Jockey Club's purse at Westmoreland court house; also the Tappanhook purse, beating Mr. Washington's famous Virginia Nell; he has beaten Mr. Butler's Columbus, winner of the Bowling Green purse; he has also beaten Mr. Thornton's mare Virago, by Shark, and a number of others too tedious to mention. I have certificates to prove that Quicksilver's colts have been equal if not superior to any horse's colts in America, and that they sell for larger sums of money, in general, than any other horse's colts in the United States. In the year 1805, a calculation was made by gentlemen of undoubted characters in Virginia, and without leaving out the best runners on this continent there were nearly a dozen higher sales than any other horse's.—This calculation can be supported, and if disputed perhaps it may be satisfactory to mention some of the sales. Capt. T. Jones of Campbell, Virginia, has sold & bought several from 500, up to 2000 dollars each.—Mr. A. Martin sold one for 1700 dollars.—Messrs. Beanton & Pammel, one for 1500 dollars; and a number of others have sold as high as the above prices, they very often sell for 500 dollars and upwards when sucking. Mr. George Tyler of Virginia has refused 3000 dollars for Independence, by Quicksilver. Col. Tayloe of Mount Airy, who is well known to be one of the best judges in any state, has frequently pronounced Quicksilver the best horse he ever saw or had any thing to do with, after he had parted with him; which is given up by the best judges in Virginia and several other states, that have seen him, and all the imported horses, and a number of studs bred in this country give up that Quicksilver is the best proportioned, and particularly the best carriage, and carries the most lofty tail of any horse that was never nicked; and a number of his colts possess the same carriage, points and form. He is now rising one or two and twenty years old, when young was thought the best dapple grey that ever was seen, with a large sorrel spot on his hind leg, the mark of his sire; he is nearly five feet two inches high, remarkably long and stout made, very muscular, with perhaps the best set of limbs, clear of blemish, that any horse possessed. Let it suffice to say, when well examined, his equal for gait, bone and action, has been seldom if ever seen in England or America. It may be necessary to observe to those who make such admirations at his neck, that it is from high keeping and being long and thin, which caused it to fail; and that he was forced by Mr. Tayloe, because he naturally carried his tail high, to conform with fashion.

PROPOSAL.

QUICKSILVER was got by the old imported Midley by Gimcrack, the best runner in all England, out of the old, Armonda mare, that ran in the general stud book, perhaps higher than any brood mare in England, bred by Mr. Shaffer, got by Snap, out of Miss Cleveland, by Regulus, Midge, by Bay Bolton, Bartlett's Childers, Honeywood's Arabian, dam of the two True Blues—his dam by the noted Windur by Col. Bator's imported Fearnought. As to a detail of his pedigree further, it is needless, as it is well known by the best judges in America that he is descended from the best family of horses in England, as the general stud book, in my possession, will prove.

QUICKSILVER will stand the ensuing season in Lexington, and will be under the direction and management of William T. Banton, and let to mares at the reduced price of fifteen dollars the season, ten dollars the single leap, and twenty five dollars to insure a mare in foal; the fifteen dollars may be discharged by paying twelve when the mare is put to the horse. Pasture for mares sent twenty miles or upwards, gratis, but will not be accountable for accidents of any kind: 50 cents to the groom for each mare. The season will expire on the 15th of July.

WILLIAM T. BANTON, FOR

WILLIAM C. GUNNELS.

STIRLING,

HAS recovered his health, and is now in fine condition for the season, and will stand at the same stables where Quicksilver is kept, and will cover mares at fifteen dollars each the season, twelve the leap, and twenty-five to insure a mare with foal.

Wm. T. BANTON, For

the heirs of JOHN HOOMES, dec.

April 1st, 1811.

Was brought before me as a stray, the 12th January, 1811, by John Seavey living about 2 miles south of Versailles Woodford county, a bay mare, 13 hands high, four years old next spring, docked—came to this plantation about 26th Dec.—appraised to \$15.
CHARLES BUCK, J. P.

[BY AUTHORITY]

AN ACT

Concerning the Bank of Alexandria.

BE enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the corporation heretofore created by the name and style of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Alexandria, by an act of the legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia, passed in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-two, entitled "An act for establishing a bank in the town of Alexandria;" the capital stock of which said bank hath been increased to five hundred thousand dollars; and which said corporation was by an act of the said eighteen hundred and one, continued until the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and eleven, be, and the said corporation shall, by the name and style aforesaid, be further continued from the fourth day of March next, until the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, subject to the regulations prescribed by and made in the manner provided by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall, by the name and style of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Alexandria, be capable in law to hold, have and purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain to them and their successors, lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, of what kind, nature or quality soever; and the same to grant, demise, alien or dispose of; and, by the name aforesaid, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in any court of record, within the United States; and may do and execute every other matter and thing by the name aforesaid, that they are authorized to do by virtue of this act; Provided always, That the lands, tenements and hereditaments, which it shall be lawful for the President, Directors and Company to hold shall be only such as shall be requisite for their immediate accommodation, in relation to the convenient transacting their business, and such as shall have been bona fide mortgaged to them by way of security, or conveyed to them in satisfaction for debts previously contracted in the course of their dealings: Provided also That the President & Directors shall not purchase any goods, chattels or effects, unless such as are sold by virtue of an execution, upon judgments obtained by them, except such articles as may be for them in transacting the business of the bank; but it shall be lawful for them to receive and hold such securities, goods, chattels and effects, by way of deposit for advances made by them to any person or persons, and, on failure of payment, the same to sell, and dispose of at public sale.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of the said bank shall consist of five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of two hundred dollars each.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every stockholder shall be entitled to vote by himself, his agent or proxy, appointed under his hand and seal, at all elections, in virtue of this act; and shall have as many votes as he has shares, as far as ten shares, and not more than one vote for every five shares thereafter; and every stockholder may sell and transfer his stock in the bank, or any part thereof, at his pleasure, not being less than one complete share or shares; the transfer to be made in the bank books, in the presence, and with the approbation of the proprietor or his lawful attorney, and the purchaser then to be entitled to all the rights which the original proprietor enjoyed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That a meeting of the stockholders, at the town of Alexandria, shall be held annually, on the third Monday of January, in every year, during the continuance of this act; previous notice whereof shall be published in some newspaper, printed in Alexandria, Richmond, Winchester, or the city of Washington, for the space of four weeks successively; and the stockholders, assembled in consequence of such notice, shall elect, by ballot, from among themselves by a majority of votes of such as shall be present, or by proxy, nine directors, for the term of one year thereafter; and on the same day annually, for and during the continuance of this act, a like election shall be made; and in case of refusal death, resignation, disqualification or removal out of the district of Columbia, of any director, the remaining directors, at their next meeting thereafter, shall elect by ballot another person, qualified as aforesaid, in his place for the residue of the year. The directors, or any seven of them, shall, at their first meeting after every general election, elect by a majority of members present, by ballot, from among the stockholders, a president, who shall, whether a director or not, be thereupon entitled to all the powers and privileges of one; and if he was before a director, another director shall be elected as aforesaid, so as to keep up the number of directors, prescribed by this act, exclusive of the president; and in case of refusal death, resignation or removal out of the district aforesaid, of the president, the directors shall meet, as soon as conveniently can be thereafter, and elect another person for president, in manner before directed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That there be a meeting of the directors quarterly, for the purpose of regulating the affairs of the bank, any five of whom shall make a quorum; and that the board have power to adjourn from time to time; and the president, or any three of the directors, may call a special meeting at any other time they may think necessary.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the board of directors shall determine the manner of doing business, and the rules and forms to be pursued; appoint and pay the various officers which they may find necessary; and dispose of the money and credit of the bank, at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum; and make half yearly dividends of the profits, or of such part thereof, as they may think prudent.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in the appointment of cashier of the said bank a majority of the votes of seven directors shall be necessary to a choice.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the board shall, at every quarterly meeting choose three directors to inspect the business of the bank, for the ensuing three months; and the inspectors so chosen, or any two of them, shall, on the evening of every Saturday, examine into the state of the cash account, and all the notes received and issued; and see that those accounts are regularly balanced and transferred.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That any director, officer or other person, holding any share or capital of the said stock, who shall commit any fraud or embezzlement, touching the money or property of the said bank, shall be liable to be prosecuted in the name of the United States, by indictment for the same, in any court of law, in the district where the offence shall be committed; and, upon conviction thereof, he, he, besides the remedy, that may be had by action, in the name of the president, directors and company of the bank of Alexandria, for the fraud aforesaid, forfeit all his shares and stock in the said bank to the company.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the bank here- by incorporated to loan by discount or otherwise more than twice the amount of its capital stock, actually paid in.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That no stockholder or member of the said company shall be answerable for any loss, deficiencies or failure of the capital stock of said bank, for any more or larger sum or sums of money whatsoever, than the amount of the stock, stocks or shares, which shall appear by the books of the said company to belong to him at the time or times when such loss or losses shall be sustained, except as is hereafter excepted, that is to say: if the total amount of debts, which the said company shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note or other contract, shall exceed double the amount of capital stock of the said bank actually paid in, over and above the monies actually deposited in the bank for safe keeping, then in case of such excess, the directors, under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for such excess, in their natural and private capacities; and an action or actions of debt may be brought against them, or any of them, their heirs, executors or administrators, in any court of record within the United States, by any creditor or creditors of the said company, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition, covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding; but this shall not be construed to exempt the said body politic, or the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the same, from being liable for and chargeable with the said excess. Such of the directors who may have been absent when the said excess was contracted, or created, or who may have dissented from the resolution, or act, whereby the same was so contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of his absence or dissent, to the mayor of Alexandria, for the time being, and to the stockholders at a general meeting, which he or they shall have power to call for that purpose. And in case the directors, by whose act such excess shall be occasioned, shall not have property sufficient to pay the amount of such excess, then each and every stockholder shall be liable in their private capacities for the deficiency, in proportion to their respective shares in said bank.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the president and directors shall not issue any note for a smaller sum than five dollars; and the president and directors shall, once in every year, lay before the Secretary of the Treasury an account, truly stating the situation of the bank, and its funds if required.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That no director shall be entitled to any emolument, unless the same shall have been allowed by a majority of the stockholders at a general meeting. The directors shall make such compensation to the president, for his extraordinary services and attendance at the bank, as shall appear to them reasonable.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That none but a stockholder, being a resident of the district of Columbia, shall be eligible as a president or director.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That every cashier, or treasurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall give bond with two or more securities to the satisfaction of the directors, for his good behavior in office.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That if in any case it shall at any time happen, that an election of directors shall not be made on any day when, pursuant to this act, it ought to be made, it shall and may be lawful on any other day to hold and make an election of directors, in such manner as shall have been regulated by the laws and ordinances of the said president and directors.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That process of law, served on the president for the time being, shall be deemed sufficient service, and shall avail in like manner, as if it had been served on all the directors, to the intent and purpose of making the said corporate company responsible.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That whenever any note shall be given, containing express consent in writing, that it may be negotiable at the said bank, and the same shall be endorsed, if payment be refused or neglected to be made, at the time it shall have become due, the like proceedings are to be had out of court, and suit may be prosecuted against the drawer and endorser, jointly or separately, in like manner as if the same was a bill of exchange.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the said bank shall continue to transact its business of discount and depositing the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON Vice President
of the United States, and President of the Senate. February 13, 1811—Approved.
JAMES MADISON.

PASTURE.

THE Sinking Spring Pasture, consisting of about 30 acres of timothy of the third year, and 10 or 12 of blue grass and clover, is now open for the reception of stock by the season. This pasture is well fenced, the water is pure, running, and falling. Those who wish to pasture will apply to

N. Burrows.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Versailles Ken. which it not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Thomas Alsop
Cornelius S. Anderson
George I. Brown
Jeremiah Buckley
Mrs. Susannah Burton
Gilson Berryman
Jacob Creath
Joseph Cross
William Campbell
Spencer Cooper
Maj. W. Dallam
William Davis
Benj. Elkin
Isaiah Elkin
Samuel Evans
John Elliott
Leonard J. Fleming
Col. John Finnie
Benj. Helms
Henry Hess
John Harris

Thomas Lynce
Robert Lockridge
Joseph Louton
Isaac Morris
John A. Mauzy
James Owens
Kean & O'Hare
Robert Perry
Thomas Poor
Joseph Redman
Mrs. Elizabeth Rice
Robert Sanderson
William Smith
Henry Spicer
William Taylor
James Thornton
Edward Woods
Zebulon Wallace
Caleb Wallace
John Wallace
Edmond Waller

Edward F. Vawter, P. M.
Versailles, April 1st, 1811.

JOHN MARSH, & Co.

MACHINE MAKERS, &c.
RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general for the encouragement they have received, and hope to merit a continuance of favours. Having received several additional hands from the eastward, and made other arrangements in the factory—they are enabled to carry on their business more extensively, to finish their work in a superior style, and with greater dispatch.

Turning of every description, either on wood, iron, brass or ivory, round or oval, executed on the shortest notice, in the most complete manner.
A constant supply of *Fly Shutters*, superior to any in the state, always on hand for sale at the factory adjoining the theatre.
Lexington, April 15th, 1811.

NOTICE

To Christopher Keiser.

WHEREAS the said Keiser has brought certain actions of debt against the subscribers in the court of the United States, holden in the city of Richmond for the district of Virginia, to which the subscriber has legal and suitable objections. In order to prove those objections agreeably to law, he hath deputed his friend James Duffield to take certain depositions in the town of Lexington, under the authority of commissions issued from the said court of the United States, giving to the said Keiser the usual notice in similar cases, of the time and place appointed for taking the said depositions—if he, the said Keiser, can be found at reasonable enquiry and diligence—if otherwise, to give public notice in the Lexington Gazette.

DAVID ROSS, Junr.
Virginia, Buckingham county }
5th day of April, 1811. }

AS the agent of David Ross, jun. I do hereby notify the said Christopher Keiser that I shall proceed to take depositions in the aforesaid cause and causes, to be read in evidence on the trial—at the house of John Postlethwait, in the town of Lexington, on Saturday the 11th day of May in the present year, between the hours of ten in the morning and six in the evening, and continue from day to day until the testimony is completed.

JAMES DUFFIELD,
Agent for D. Ross.
Lexington, 29th April, 1811.

Mr. JOSEPH DILLARD,
Administrator of George Dillard, dec'd.
PLEASE take notice, That I shall take the deposition of Drury Tucker in the county of Adair, in the state of Kentucky, at the house of Drury Tucker in said county of Adair, on second Friday in May next, to be read in evidence in the Circuit court for Lincoln county, wherein I am complainant and you are defendant.

ZACHARIAH TUCKER.
April 23th 1811. 4w.*

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I do hereby forewarn all and every person or persons, whatsoever from trading for or purchasing of Samuel Hardesty, living in Lexington, two tracts of land, lying on the waters of Glyn's creek, Washington county, the one containing 95 acres, the other 114 acres now in my possession, conveyed by me to the said Sam'l. Hardesty by deeds bearing date the first day of October or November 1810, as said deeds were fraudulently obtained from me, and without any consideration moving thereto.

HUGH FITZPATRICK.
April 21 1811. 3w.

FOR SALE,
A LIKELY NEGRO BOY,
WHICH will be sold low for CASH. For further particulars enquire of the PRINTER.
April 20th 1811. 2w.*

PRIVATE BOARDING.

THE Subscriber informs the young gentlemen of the University, that he wishes to take a few boarders for the ensuing session. The terms of which will be for boarding, washing, lodging, candles and fire wood, \$40 the session.

3t. Robert Macnitt.

ON March the 30th 1811, my wife Jimima Pilcher, left my bed and board, without any just cause, and this is to forewarn any person or persons from trading with her on my account as I will not be accountable.

ZACHEUS PILCHER.
Fayette county, April 12th 1811. 3t.*

SILVER PLATING.

I. WOODRUFF, & Co.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and New York, a fresh supply of various articles of Plated Ware and Carriage furniture. Coach makers, saddle and harness makers, can be furnished with every article in their line, upon more accommodating terms than through any other medium whatever—they have on hand, of the best quality,
Carriage springs of every kind,
Coach Laces, Fringe, &c.
Plated Mounting for Conches and Gigs,
Bridle bits, Stirrup irons &c. assorted.
Saddlers and country merchants can be supplied with plated Heads and Cantels, Bosses, Buckles, &c. by wholesale, upon better terms than they can be imported.

The plating business as usual, is carried on extensively at the former stand, opposite the Branch Bank. Bridle bits, stirrup irons &c. re-plated
Lexington, April 8, 1811.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

'True to his charge—
'He comes, the herald of a noisy world;
'News from all regions lump'ring at his back'

LLEXINGTON, APRIL 23, 1811

* * * THOSE who have subscribed to become members of the Lexington Debating Society, are requested to attend at the Kentucky Hotel, on Thursday 25th inst. 4 o'clock P. M.

* * * ALL persons holding subscription papers, for the "American Statesman," are again requested to forward them to S. E. Watson in Lexington, immediately.

We have received very late accounts from England, by an arrival at Boston, the British monarch was fast recovering. Every hope or expectation of a change of measures in respect to the United States, are at an end. The speech of the Regent, and his refusal to deliver it in person to parliament (as it did not contain his sentiments) sufficiently prove the influence and disposition of the ministry. The Regent had appointed a minister to the United States—but Mr. Pinkey had taken a formal leave of the British court, and was about to return home—leaving a charge des affaires to manage commercial concerns.

This new British minister is to continue the negotiations with our government at Washington—or rather to practice new deceptions for the purpose of removing our non-intercourse, and to involve us in war.

James Monroe, Esq. has accepted the appointment of Secretary of State, and arrived at Washington City.

It is said, Robert Smith, Esq. has declined accepting the embassy to Russia.

John W. Eppes, having lately removed to John Randolph's district, Mr. E's friends have directed that a poll be opened for him at the election for the 12th Congress—which commenced on Monday the 1st of April. Returns not yet received.

We are informed that the motion on the part of the defendant for a new trial in the suit, *Innes vs. Street*, (for a libel) which was continued by the last Jessamine Court, was decided upon and overruled at the present sitting, and judgment ordered to be entered, agreeably to the verdict. It will be recollected that the Jury found for the plaintiff—damages 750 dollars.

Bonaparte has issued a decree for taking into the hands of government the manufacture of tobacco and snuff. No private sale of tobacco and snuff, or the importation of manufactured tobacco is entirely prohibited.

A decree has also been issued for calling out 80,000 of the conscripts for the present year, to march from their respective departments on the 10th of April.

The Russian Emperor has issued an ukase, permitting the entry of *bona fide* American vessels into his ports, on the payment of certain duties—Commercial men think the duties moderate enough.

The marquis Romana, Lieut. General of the Spanish Patriot army, died in January last.

The Duke Alberquerque, the Spanish Patriot Minister in England, died on the 18th of February, in a state of violent derangement, produced by the misfortunes of his country.

Mr. Smith,

Amidst the profusion of political dissection with which your paper appears now to be crowded, permit me to call the attention of your christian readers to a theological subject. Mr. Campbell's Sermon on Baptism, just published, certainly demands the attention of the religious community—For historical research and force of argument, it is without doubt a masterpiece. Persons who would wish to be satisfied with respect to the subjects and the mode of baptism—or with respect to what has been the uniform practice of the christian church in the article of baptism—or who would wish their children and neighbours to be informed in these matters, are criminally negligent if they do not give Campbell's Sermon a diligent perusal—it they do not make it their own and convey it as important to their children.

CALVINUS, MINON.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. III.

To the Hon. JOHN POPE, Senator of the United States.

SIR,

YOUR friends, as I understand, are extremely displeased with my two first letters, and are endeavoring to draw the attention of the public another way—to your vote; to your former political reputation, to your private virtues, and to an abuse of the Kentucky Legislature. But as they are the mere satellites of you their sun, I deal not with them; disdaining a contest with any thing less than the prime mover. To you then, sir, I continue my address, leaving your scribbling phalanx to write for their own amusement, and (I am confident) to your injury.

Your enmity to the constitution and to the people is not discoverable in one or two or three paragraphs of your speech—but all through it. It is an attack upon the constitution, upon the liberties of the people, and of the press. It is a declaration of war against every American republican principle. It is British at the beginning—it is British in the middle—it is British at the end—it is all British. Those assertions are not groundless; for the correctness I appeal to the speech itself.

Perhaps my manner of expression is rather rough and unpleasant to your refined 'feelings.' But you must recollect, sir, that the writer considers them but feintly

expressive of the sentiments of an American citizen who feels himself disgraced in the person of his representative—who abhors alike British politics and British principles, whether advocated by an American Senator, or a British Lord—and who will publicly deprecate that man, no matter who is, that dares infringe the sacred rights of his countrymen and himself. Impressed with these sentiments, it would have been impossible to have used a different language on this occasion. To have done so, would have sunk the man into the sycophant.

Your deceptive speech calls to my mind an old Spanish saying, that 'no cover is large enough to hide itself.' For with your speech you intended to 'cover' your principles, when it was the very thing needed most to be hidden. To show that your 'cover' did not completely 'hide itself,' I will extract the following remarks from the speech, where the liberty of the press is mentioned:

"Before I sit down, I beg leave to say a few words about the liberty or tyranny of the press. Tyranny to me, sir, is a hideous fiend in every possible form. A press well conducted is invaluable; but this palladium of our rights, may, if permitted to exercise an undue influence, be made the instrument to entomb the liberties of this people. With what indignation would an attempt through the medium of the press to intimidate a court or jury in relation to the controversy while pending, be viewed; and what course would be taken? I need not answer the question. And is it not equally important that our deliberations should be free from any improper and irresponsible influence? AFTER I HAVE GIVEN MY VOTE, I AM READY TO MEET INVESTIGATION; but this system of denouncing members who may speak or vote for or against a measure depending before congress, is a monstrous outrage upon the independence of the legislature."

Every sentence of this paragraph 'tells' "Tyranny to me sir is a hideous fiend in every possible form."

Strange indeed that at the instant you wish to introduce tyranny, you denounce it—the moment you are aiming to destroy a free enquiry on measures pending before congress, you are loudest and first to abuse tyranny. But this is congenial with the characters of deceivers. When Robespierre (and I should not have brought forward his name if you had not recalled him) and Marat usurped French liberty, they huzzared for liberty and equality. When Bonaparte destroyed the republic of France, there was nothing he so much despised as tyranny and tyranny! And when impostors in all ages and countries have undertaken to deceive the people there was nothing they pretended to guard against more than the very thing they were about to do.

"A press well conducted is invaluable; but this palladium of our rights, may, if permitted to exercise an undue influence, be made the instrument to entomb the liberties of this people."

How do you mean that the press can exercise an undue influence?—You answer, by "This system of denouncing members who may speak or vote for, or against a measure

And pray, how will this exercise the liberties of this people?" If, for instance, the editor of the Reporter or Whig denounce you, will it have any effect upon the nation or yourself, unless the denunciation be correct, and supported by sufficient evidence to condemn you? Have you such an odious opinion of the good sense of your fellow citizens, as to suppose they are to be warped by the Reporter or Whig? If you are composed of 'sterling stuff,' the more you are rubbed the brighter you shine.' But if there is evidence of your mal-conduct or improper designs, ought you not to be denounced?—If Men whose conduct is upright do not dread investigations or denunciations.

"With what indignation would an attempt through the medium of the press to intimidate a court or jury in relation to a controversy, be viewed; and what course would be taken?" "And is it not equally important that our deliberations should be free from any improper and irresponsible influence?"

Now let me ask you, is there any likeness between a court or a jury and a Legislature? The business of either of the two former bodies being for the most part concerning private persons and private rights, and depending upon testimony which is private, and which can be obtained in no other way than before a court or jury; the business of the latter is exactly the reverse; of a public nature, concerning every one, depending on no private testimony, but on public documents and general information.

"After I have given my vote I am ready to meet investigation."

You are certainly very accommodating. After you have given your vote—after you have fixed the final stamp to a measure which may violate our constitution or sell our liberties, you are ready to meet investigation. Sir, do you imagine that the people are to be thus played with—that they are to sit silent spectators of their own ruin, and trust every thing to their Senators, only because they possess a little short-lived delegated power?

"But this system of denouncing members who may speak or vote for, or against a measure depending before congress, is a monstrous outrage upon the independence of the legislature."

It would seem then that you consider the legislature independent—independent of whom?—the people. Perhaps you would rather say of the editors of democratic newspapers, and of all those who choose to communicate their sentiments to their fellow citizens through the medium of the press. And do men lose the rights of citizens because they edit a paper, or communicate their opinions to their countrymen through the medium of a news paper? You certainly will not advocate such a principle. Then you eventually come to the conclusion, that congress is 'independent of the people. By a like course of reasoning it is proven that you are opposed to a discussion of a question pending before congress, either by the press or by the people, without the press; for you say the former method is an attack upon the independence of the legislature, and as the latter method differs with the former, only because it is not so general; you condemn both equally.

The whole train of your arguments against the liberty of the press, is of the same nature of those used by the British government against what they call the licentiousness of the press: say they, the press must be connected with & under the controul of the government. And such too was the doctrine of J. Adams, in support of his seditious law. But I would say, with the principle of our government, that it is its own best corrective. For what was our situation when the government undertook to correct the press, aided by the gag-law? Why, the best men in the nation were denounced without an equal chance of retaliation; federalism and British principles triumphed; republicanism grew sickly, and our constitution was twisted to nothing. What has been our situation since the press was left to correct itself?—Good men and honest politicians have their proper standing; federalism and British principles have almost banished themselves from the light of day; republicanism has become renovated, and the constitution has been almost totally regenerated. Yet you are the man, desirous of curtailing the rights of the press. But no wonder; you were supporting wrong measures, and you dreaded the press.

If any person were to denounce certain rights and privileges of his own countrymen, and at the same time admit them to be exercised by foreigners, and men under foreign influence—would not every person at once say that man was actuated by improper motives?—And what, sir, must they say of you, who contended that the deputation from the U. States Bank should be heard, even at the very bar of the senate, when you was unwilling that American presses and American citizens should be heard until after you had given your vote? Why this predilection for the bank, and its share-holders? Its share-holders and connexions have nothing extraordinary about them, only that they are moiety British, and men under British influence. Yet those men shall be heard when American legislatures and representatives, citizens, farmers and mechanics, shall remain silent! The councils of the nation, the proceedings of the senate must be stopped whilst this bank representation speaks! Wonderful partiality!! What could have produced it?

COMMON SENSE.

Communication.

CURIOUS VINDICATION.

WE have seen Mr. POPE's vote and speech on the bank question; and have observed a vindication of the former by his friends Crito, Hortensius and Franklin. All those writers contend that Mr. Pope was not bound by the instructions of the Kentucky legislature, because he was amenable to the people alone. Without condescending to contest with them, a position which common sense will detect, we would only express our astonishment that to vindicate one part of their friend's conduct, they condemn another. Mr. Pope says he will not attend to the "idle ridiculous clamours of the people—that after he has given his vote, he is ready to meet investigation. Mr. Pope's friends direct the people—that before he gives his vote, the people have a right to instruct. Now Mr. Pope's sentiments and theirs are completely at issue—which are right?

Before those gentlemen defend him any more, they had better consult with him, or read his speech with more attention; for whilst they believe they are defending him, they are doing the very reverse.

Mr. Pope's friends occupy nearly two columns of this paper. As we observed before, their effusions are admitted alone with a view of furnishing the best defence that can be offered in support of the senator—and on this principle we claim the indulgence of our readers—on any other occasion, such non-sense would be insulting to them. However, unless they stick to the subject, and write more to the purpose, they must be restricted in their limits, or perhaps their essays may be disposed of in a another way—thrown among the trash.

My friend and brother printer, will smile at the quibbling folly and raving madness of "Timoleon."

For the Kentucky Gazette.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Fellow Citizens,

Your attention has been directed by the Lexington newspapers for some weeks past, to the political character and conduct of Mr. Pope, and in the opinion of this writer an unjustifiable solicitude has been evinced by the Reporter, for his condemnation. In his speech upon the Bank question, he has recognized us Kentuckians as true republicans—a people just, generous and independent, and not to be carried away by unmeaning clamours. This I believe to be a just portrait of the moral and political character of the Kentuckians, and upon its truth depends the support of Mr. Pope.

In conformity with this character, we are bound to hear the defence of our public servant before we condemn him—and whether the charges of monarchy, Toryism, and so forth, are made against Mr. Pope, by a wicked despoiler of good character, and an enemy to truth and his country, or a friend to both, it is equally your duty to investigate the subject, and to give honor where honor is due, and to attach disgrace where it is deserved. Either the Reporter has been guilty of slander of the deepest die, and deserves the frowns of an indignant people—or Mr. Pope is a Tory, a monarchist, and merits your public detestation. The issue is fairly made up between Mr. Pope and the Reporter, and you are to try it. Your candour and honesty are now appealed to, and your character is pledged to decide impartially.

It seems to have been a leading object with the Reporter to induce you and the world to believe that your sentiments and its paragraphs are the same thing, & that its columns are the legitimate organs

thro' which the public mind is expressed, and consequently that its denunciation of a public character is your denunciation.

As one of the people, I protest against this oracular assumption of the Reporter, because I conceive it derogates from your character as a just, independent and enlightened people—and because that paper with respect to Mr. Pope, has been guilty of false accusations, and has persisted in them, knowing them to be false.

If the Reporter should feel any unusual sensation at these observations and charges (which I shall soon prove to be true,) let him reflect what must be the feelings of Mr. Pope, when with wanton cruelty and black injustice he is charged with perfidy and torism when acting as a public functionary, with the confidence of the people, and under the obligation of an oath, and doubtless conscientiously discharging his duty. The Reporter is assured, and so is the public, that the writer of this address takes neither pride nor pleasure in detecting and exposing the vices and corruptions of human nature in an editorial character, and feels more disposed to weep over fallen humanity, and the fell wickedness of individuals, than to herald them to the world. His apology for acting otherwise in the present influence is a sense of duty which impels him to appear the defender of an upright and able statesman whose talents and integrity are an honor and shield to his country; in order to which it is necessary to prove that Mr. Pope has been knowingly and wittingly slandered by the Reporter—which allegation I shall now proceed to prove; in doing which, I shall not travel out of the columns of that paper—the charge is matter of fact, and not of opinion.

In the Reporter of March 16th, in the fifth column of the second page, you were presented with an extract from the *Baltimore Whig*, a paper which from its character is justly included in the description delineated in Mr. Pope's speech, and which is doubtless a principal cause of the violence of its attack upon him as subserving the purposes of a *junta* of assassins, in proscribing honest and independent men from the confidence of the people, and to which the Reporter is but too much assimilated, as will presently appear. The extract from the *Whig*, which affects to have reported a part of Mr. Pope's speech is as follows: "As it is possible for a president to purchase a majority of these presses, in what posture might we stand at home, and in the estimation of foreign nations. Congress ought never to submit to the dictation or intimidations of the Democratic presses." Upon this pretended extract from Mr. Pope's speech, of which not a word is true, touching the president and the Democratic presses, the Reporter made the following remarks: "Now knowing Mr. Pope, it is impossible to attribute such language to him. We believe (as the *Gazette* remarked) the assertions to be a libel on the character of Mr. Pope. Taking the expressions however in the gross they are the essence of monarchy, torism and despotism—it is black all black."

The Reporter's knowledge of Mr. Pope induced the belief that the sentiments in the above extract was a libel on Mr. Pope's character. Mr. Pope's speech demonstrates incontrovertibly that they are a libel, for it contains not a single expression against the president or Democratic presses; and notwithstanding this, the Reporter, after publishing the speech, and of course after having seen and known the falsity of the extract, affects in the paper of the 30th March, 5th column, ad page, (after observing "We have inserted the speech of Mr. Pope on the bank question, on which so much has been said in the eastern papers") that the particular expressions as stated in those papers (the *Baltimore Whig* with the rest) vary in their phraseology, but not in substance; that is, taking the expressions in the gross, they are the essence of monarchy, torism and despotism.

The phraseology and substance of Mr. Pope's speech, is as follows:—"Before I set down, I beg leave to say a few words on the liberty or tyranny of the press. Tyranny is to me, sir, a hideous fiend in every possible form. A press well conducted is invaluable; but this paladium of our rights may, if permitted to exercise an undue influence, be made the instrument to entomb the liberties of this people. With what indignation would an attempt through the medium of the press to intimidate a court or jury in relation to a controversy while pending be viewed, and what course would be taken? I need not answer the question. And is it not equally important that our deliberations should be free from any improper irresponsible influence? After I have given my vote, I am ready to meet investigation; but this system of denouncing members who may speak or vote for or against a measure depending before Congress, is a monstrous outrage upon the independence of the legislature. If it is once understood that Congress are controlled by the dictatorial arrogance of the press, what will be the consequence? However pure the presses may now be, if it should become the object with a foreign nation (not the president) to give a direction to our measures, or of a *junta* of assassins behind the curtain, to proscribe every honest independent man from the confidence of the people, a sufficient number of them (not Democratic) will be procured at any price, (not the president, but by a foreign nation who wishes to give direction to our measures, and by a *junta* of assassins behind the curtain who wish to proscribe every honest independent man from the confidence of the people) and through this medium, if well combined and organized, an unseen power will guide our councils."

Such is Mr. Pope's language, and such I assert are the sentiments of every true friend to his country, whether an editor of a press or a private citizen. And these sentiments whose phraseology and substance are perfectly consistent with each other and correspondent with the very nature and genius of our Democratic republic are asserted, by the Reporter to be the essence of monarchy, torism and despotism, and to be black, black, all black, black to the very core.

It is true that the Reporter bottomed those charges against Mr. Pope upon the truth of the extract from the *Baltimore*

Whig, which was received long before the speech arrived, and which it affected to consider a libel on his character. But notwithstanding his patriotism after the speech appeared, and after being published by the Reporter, those charges are asserted to be true in substance, although unsupported by a single expression in the speech itself, the authority alone upon which they were originally predicated.

Thus have I proved from the columns of the Reporter the libel which it has published, knowingly and wittingly upon Mr. Pope. But it may be said that the conclusions drawn from the publication in the *Whig* are true, because Mr. Pope did not obey the instructions of the legislature of this state. This is a poor low catch at a come off. The *Whig* neither knew, nor did it say a word about: those instructions drawn from the extract taken from it, and of course the charges of monarchy, torism, &c. against Mr. Pope from the extract have nothing to do with the instructions of the legislature.

Had the Reporter been in the employment of a foreign power, with a view of directing our measures—or had it been purchased up by a *junta* of assassins behind the curtain in order to proscribe the honest independent men from the confidence of the people, and thereby to aid in guiding our councils, its conduct could not have been more characteristic of such subversion, than it has been by the part it has acted towards Mr. Pope. Such were the poison and malignancy of that passion against him, that after it had evidence as clear as the sun that the extract from the *Whig* was a libel upon his character, it did not possess sufficient impartiality or honesty to correct the error in its deductions, by publishing the falsehood of the premises as detailed in the *Whig*, and candidly and explicitly recanting the conclusion of torism, monarchy and despotism.

In defiance of all quibbling and sophistry the libel and slander charged against the Reporter are proved. You, fellow citizens, will judge how far you have been injured and insulted by this paper, a paper to which you have given a liberal patronage, in its wicked attempt to disgrace in the eyes of the world, one of our public servants, and a man of an honest heart. If he has erred in his judgment in differing with the majority of republicans in Congress—that difference has been an honest one, and can never be viewed as a mark of corruption, or a ground at all competent to support the charge of apostacy.

The subject of legislative instructions will be considered in my next—and in the mean time I request the Reporter to inform the public whether any instructions were sent to the members in Congress, touching the charter of the United States' bank—and if sent, at what time did they arrive.

TIMOLEON.

FRANKFORT, APRIL 20,

On Wednesday evening, between ISAAC ROBERTSON, esq. and SAMUEL H. DEARBORNE, in which the latter stabbed the former in three different places, with a dirk, of which he died in about three quarters of an hour. Immediately after stabbing Mr. Robertson, Dearborne made his escape; but being pursued by a party of gentlemen, was taken, and brought back early on Thursday morning. After being tried by an examining court, he was admitted to bail; but not being able to get security, he was taken to jail, to await his trial at the July circuit court.

Mr. Robertson has left a wife and five young children to lament his untimely end.

(CIRCULAR.)

Treasury Department, March 4, 1811. SIR,—You will herewith receive a copy of the act supplementary to the act entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and for other purposes."

The 3d section of the act gives immediate effect to the several provisions therein enumerated against G. Britain, with two exceptions: one in favour of American vessels which had cleared out for ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope before the 10th day of November, 1810; and the other in favour of American vessels which had departed from any British port prior to the 2d day of February last. All vessels and cargoes embraced by either of those two exceptions, which may have been seized, must therefore be released.

It is not believed that the first proviso of the 3d section will apply to any other than foreign vessels or cargoes which may have arrived since the 2d of Feb. last, or which may hereafter arrive prior to the fact of a revocation by Great Britain being ascertained. These may be restored to the owners on the conditions required by the proviso.

I am, respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Collector of

From the London Gazette, Feb. 16.

Foreign Office, Feb. 15th, 1811.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint AUGUSTUS JOHN FOSTER, Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

(Mr. FOSTER, appointed Minister to the United States, is son to the Duchess of Devonshire, and was Secretary to the American Legation.)

PARIS, MARCH 1, 1811.

FRENCH DECREES.

The English journalists cannot reconcile

the remark of Mr. Chambray to Mr. Armstrong, that the Berlin and Milan decrees are revoked, with the declaration of the same Minister, in a late Report, in which he says, "Sire, your Majesty will persevere in your Decrees so long as England persists in her Orders in Council." There is no difficulty in understanding this. The Decrees are repealed with respect to America, because America is taking measures to cause her flag to be respected, and because she refuses to submit to the British Orders of 1806 and 1807. The other neutral Powers (where are they?) who do not thus resist the Orders, are liable to the decrees. The Berlin and Milan decrees result from the nature of things. They can neither be changed, modified nor SUSPENDED.—Every flag which a feeble and pusillanimous nation suffers to be insulted and denationalized, can no longer, on that account, be recognised as neutral; it becomes English. The Decrees will forever remain the fundamental law of France, because they arise from the nature of things; and whenever England resumes her blockades, the Decrees of Berlin and Milan will be re-established in their full force. Our privateers blockade the Thames more effectually than the English fleets do all the coasts of France and Italy!—*Moniteur*.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—MR. PINKEY will have his audience of leave to day. The probability is, that all hope of an adjustment with America is at an end; that all the insidious designs of BONAPARTE will be accomplished; and that we shall in the spring be involved in a war with this new enemy.—*Morning Chronicle*.

If we have war with America, which we can scarcely believe, it will not be our fault; unless, indeed it be a fault not to propitiate the U. States by abandoning those principles upon which our greatness, security & independence depend.—*Courier*.

MARCH 1.—Yesterday His Royal Highness the Regent held a Court at Carlton House, when Mr. PINKEY, the American Minister, took leave, previous to his departure from this country.—*Gazette*.

Mr. PINKEY's return is not in consequence of any unfriendly result of the negotiation between the two countries.—He leaves a *Charge des Affaires* to carry on diplomatic correspondence, and Mr. FOSTER proceeds immediately to America, as our Minister. We repeat, that whenever the French Decrees are revoked in good faith, we will repeal our Orders, and not before. Mr. Pinkey now knows those decrees are not bona fide repealed; and Mr. Smith, the American Secretary, in a letter to Gen. Turreau has explicitly declared that the Decrees were NOT repealed—"the mode only, and not the measure, has undergone an alteration."

House of Commons, Feb. 28, 1811.

Mr. WHITEHEAD inquired if it were true, that the negotiations with the American Minister were broken off, and that the Minister was about to leave England, and whether it was the intention of Mr. the House informed Mr. Whitehead that the House of Commons was not aware of the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. PERCIVAL) in reply said, it was true the American Minister had taken leave;—that the relations between the two countries was not broken off;—that a *Charge des Affaires* was to be left, and that a gentleman had just been appointed Envoy Extraordinary to America. Under these circumstances he should not advise that any papers on the subject be laid before the House.

MARCH 4.—MR. WHITEHEAD rose to request an explanation of the reply made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a question of his respecting the negotiation with America.—He understood the Rt. Hon. Gentleman that the discussions between the two countries had not broken off; but he had understood out doors, from good authority, that no discussions were now depending, and that the *Charge des Affaires* was not instructed to continue the discussions. With respect to the correspondence the Ministers might as well publish it, for if they did not the American government would long before the arrival of Mr. FOSTER in America.

Mr. PERCIVAL said he must have been misunderstood by the gentleman, if he thought he had said that the *Charge des Affaires* would continue the late discussions. This was certainly not the province of a *Charge des Affaires*; and therefore those discussions were terminated in this country previous to Mr. PINKEY's taking his audience of leave. The discussions were not, however, closed; and the minister who was going to America would take over propositions which he conceived to be entitled to a favorable reception in America. He doubted the out door information the gentleman had received.

Mr. WHITEHEAD said his information came circuitously from the American Minister himself.

An American gentleman authorizes us to state, on information derived from Mr. PINKEY himself, that all the powers of that gentleman have totally ceased as to entering into any further discussion with the British Government, touching the matters between the two countries.—The *Charge des Affaires* has only a power to sign passports, and transact small business.

Ministers we learn have received information of a proposal having been made by BONAPARTE to the American Government of a loan to them of fifteen sail of the line, in case of a War with England.

[The *Courier* denies the above.]

LONDON, March 10.—Letters from Paris, as far back as the 12th February, mention, that several American vessels had arrived in France, (one of which had touched at Gibraltar) and admitted to entry, giving bonds for the originality of the cargo.—They must export one half the value in French manufactures.—Coffee and Sugar can only be admitted under Imperial Licences; and some cargoes have arrived from America and been admitted, having such Licences.

MARCH 11.—Yesterday her Majesty's

Council transacted business at Windsor, and in consequence of the improved state of His Majesty's health, the bulletins in future are to be issued only three times a week. At twelve His Majesty gave audience; an hour on the terrace; at one, the PRINCE REGENT had an interview with His Majesty which continued half an hour. His Majesty is now so much recovered, that the medical attendants have been withdrawn, and the King's Pages have resumed their accustomed situation. The bulletins will be discontinued in a few days.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

FEB. 12, 1811.

This day Parliament was opened by Commission, when the Commissioners appointed by His Royal Highness the Regent delivered the Speech; of which the following is the substance:

It begins with stating that "in execution of the Commission which has been just read, the Commissioners were commanded by his Royal Highness to say, that his Royal Highness laments not only in common with all his Majesty's subjects, but in a more peculiar degree on his own account, the great national calamity which has imposed this duty upon his Royal Highness.

"His Royal Highness is aware of the difficulties attendant upon the important trust reposed in him; but he looks with confidence to the wisdom and zeal of Parliament, and to the attachment of his Majesty's faithful people.

"His Royal Highness will use his best efforts to direct the powers invested in him towards securing the prosperity and welfare of the country.

"His Royal Highness informs them with great satisfaction, that fresh opportunities have been afforded of directing the valour and skill of his Majesty's forces. The capture of Bourbon and Amoyana have still further lessened the enemy's colonies.

"The invasion of Sicily, so presumptuously promised, has been defeated by the perseverance and bravery of his Majesty's forces, assisted by the troops and subjects of his Sicilian Majesty.

"The chief object of the efforts of this country, during the last year, has been Portugal and Cadiz; and the object of the enemy on these points has been hitherto defeated. The military merit of lord WELLINGTON, and the discipline and courage of his army, have been very eminent, and have produced the best effects upon the conduct of our allies.

"His Royal Highness hopes that he shall be enabled to afford to Spain and Portugal a continuance of that support which their energy appears to deserve, and upon which so much of their ultimate success must depend."

The *Parliamentary Register* of the U. States is in these words:

"We have it likewise in command to acquaint you, that discussions are now depending between this country and the United States of America; and that it is the earnest wish of his Royal Highness that he may find himself enabled to bring these discussions to an amicable termination, consistent with the honor of his Majesty's Crown, and the maritime rights and interests of the United Kingdom."

"He acquaints the House of Commons that the estimates will be laid before them: and though in Ireland, and in some slight degree in this country, the revenue appears to feel some of the obstacles thrown in the way of our commerce yet upon the whole the revenue of the country has been more productive than ever was before known, and this increase has taken place without any additional taxation.

"His Royal Highness expresses his confidence that the usual supplies will be granted to him for the necessary support of the war in which we are engaged, and for the different branches of the public service.

"His Royal Highness concludes with expressing in the strongest manner his anxiety for his Majesty's recovery from an indisposition afflicting to all his subjects, but in a nearer and more peculiar degree to his Royal Highness himself."

STRAYED

From the Farm of James Shelby, on Sunday last about 12 o'clock a BRIGHT SORREL HORSE 15½ hands high, 6 or seven years old, one nostril and hind leg white—also a small white mark on his back, where a set nail was cut out, from which he is apt to switch his tail when first mounted; he goes all gaits well and was remarkably fat—a generous reward will be given for his apprehension and all reasonable charges paid if returned to the subscriber.

T. H. PINDELL.

April 23, 1811.

Taken up by Lewis Johnson, living on Licking river one chestnut sorrel mare, five years old, about twelve hands high, some fine white hairs in her forehead, has on a three shilling bell—appraised to \$3, before

RICHARD D. GEORGE.

January 26th 1811.

Taken up by Jeremiah Atchison, living on Licking river one bay stud colt, one year old last spring, a small star in his forehead, about twelve hands high—appraised to \$5 before

RICHARD D. GEORGE.

April 23, 1811.

THEATRE.

Mr. KENNEDY'S NIGHT.

Mr. Kennedy respectfully informs the lovers of the Drama, that his benefit will take place

On Saturday Evening, April 27.

When will be presented, a celebrated historical Tragedy in 5 acts, written by W. Whitehead Esq. called

The Roman Father,

OR

THE DELIVERER OF HIS COUNTRY.

Tullus Hostilius (king of Rome)

Horatius	Mr. Douglas
Publius Horatius	Jones
Valerius	Kennedy
Volsinius	Marsh
Citizens	Turner
Guards &c.	Cipriani &c.
Horatia	Mrs. Turner
Valeria	Cipriani

IN ACT 5th—The triumphant entry of Publius Horatius, after the Battle—Youths and Virgins scattering Flowers, &c. the whole joining in chorus—

"Thus for freedom nobly won, Rome her hasty tribute pours, And on one victorious son, Half exhausts her blooming stores."

Recitation—"Garrick's Country Boy" (by desire) Mr. Kennedy

To which will be added, a celebrated laughable afterpiece, in two acts, written by Thomas Dibdin, Esq. called

The Jew & Doctor,

OR, VIRTUE PROTECTED.

Bromley	Mr. Douglas
Specific	Marsh
Abednego (the Jew) with the song of the Jew Broker.	Kennedy
Changeable	Jones
Charles	Turner
Emily	Mrs. Turner
Mrs. Changeable	Cipriani

No postponement on any account whatever.

New Goods.

ROBERT H. M'NAIR

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND NOW OPENING IN HIS STORE ADJOINING E. CRAIG'S, AND OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE, A LARGE, ELEGANT AND WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandise,

Which he is determined to sell unusually cheap for Cash, among which are the following articles, viz

London superfine	Cashmere shawls
Broad cloths and	Chintz do.
Casimere	White cambric do.
Stockingette	Company flag bandanna's
Coatings and Flannels	Black silk handkerfcs.
7-4 Scarlet cloths	Black & white kid do.
Green Bookings Baize	India do.
Pelice cloths	Cravat do.
Constitution cords	Barcelona do.
Cotton casimere	Silk & cotton hosiery
Yellow and blue Nan-keens	Artificial flowers
Wilted Marcellines	Silk cord
White do.	Ridicules
White Jean	Velvet ribbons
Printed do.	Rich spangled fans
Royal stripe	Cut glass beads
Black Florentine	Garnet do.
Royal rib vesting	Bonnets
Florence	Tortoise shell combs
Fancy prints	Elegantly ornamented
Furniture do.	Combs of every description
9-8 Cambric chintz	Elegant lace sleeves
Corded dimity	Laces
Cambric do.	Extra long silk gloves
Imperial shirting	Black & white kid do.
Shirting cambric	York tan do.
Irish linens	Suspenders
Linon & cotton checks	Sewing cotton
Cotton Holland	Guloon binding
White Flannels	Umbrellas
Fine linen cambric	Colerain
Colerain	An elegant assortment of kid and Morocco shoes
An handsome assortment of fancy ginghams	Superb silvered shoes
Cambric muslins	Riding whips
Blue & straw col'd do.	Elegant bridles
Mull-mull do.	Parasols
Seeded do.	Patent Piano Fortes
Black cambric do.	Flutes
Buff lino muslins	Gilt and mahogany framed looking glasses
Book do.	Whip thongs
Spidennett	Magnum bonum razors
Gauze leno	Miniature frames
Gauze spot leno	Elegant back gammon boards
Corded cambricks	Colored Morocco skins
Lace do.	Wax calf skins
Queen's Grey Mantua	Suwarro spurs
White Mantua	Superb coat buttons
Black silk velvet	C. Quelico and cream
Villinett	Ground treabards
English long cloth	Cake baskets
Boisbazine	Fruit do.
Black bunbazzette	Plated castors
Crapes, different colors	Tea canisters
Silk trimmings	Elegant brass andirons
Spotted leno handkerchiefs	China in sets
6-4 Flashed shawls	Queen's ware in crates
Lace cambric shawls	Together with a general assortment of

Hardware, Queensware & Groceries

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail,

Taken up by Moses H. Watts

living in Jessamine county, on the Hickman road leading from Nicholasville, to Lexington, eight miles from Lexington, and four miles from Nicholasville, a sorrel horse about sixteen hands high, with a star and snp. troia and paces, shod before no brands perceivable—appraised to \$70, given under my hand this 19th of January, 1811.

ABNER YOUNG.

SPEECH

THEATRICAL EXHIBITIONS, BY
WILLIAM L. BROWN,

A Student in the Transylvania University.
Ladies & Gentlemen.

The Theatre has for some time occupied almost exclusively, the attention of the gay and youthful part of society in this town, and the adjoining neighbourhood. They have resorted to it as a place of pleasing and innocent amusement, where they could catch the joyous gratulation of friendship, give a loose to the lively sallies of conversation, and the unrestrained bursts of pleasure. But I fear this is a mistake which will be productive of the most alarming consequences, unless the good sense of the inhabitants discovers the illusion, strips the æyren monster of her delusive attire, and holds her up to public contempt in the hideousness of naked deformity.

This powerful ally of vice has risen in the world to its present enormous stature against the weight of arguments which amount to demonstration. Often have the friends of humanity, often have the teachers of morality with tears in their eyes, exposed in the most luminous point of view, the destructive consequences and immoral tendency of theatrical exhibitions under every possible regulation. Yet do we hear the theatre ennobled as the fount of all that is fair and goodly; as the school of virtue, where the noblest emotions of human nature are put in action, and where vice and every thing base is laughed out of countenance. Dangerous mistake! Artful sophistry! Whilst the giddy crowd think they revel in the pure beverage of unalloyed pleasure, they imbibe a poison which is fatal to the best affections of the human soul.

No man who wishes to preserve the small semblance of virtue, will presume to defend dissipation and immorality; but to advocate the allurements, the opportunities to deviate from the paths of strict rectitude, is virtually to vindicate every subsequent departure. Every incitement which is calculated to produce excesses in the warm tide of youth, is presented at the theatre. The company, the music, the gay splendor which is exhibited, all conjoin to weaken the ties of virtue, to lull to sleep the sober precepts of reason, and to rouse and invigorate every irregular passion and desire. Deceived by the ardour of mind excited from these circumstances, the unhappy victim plunges, heedless of consequences, into the gulph which yawns to receive him. He drinks, he smokes, he roars, he lavishes his money and reels home at a late hour. Should shame, or a sense of decency prevent in some the more violent of these effects, yet the mind is debilitated and robbed of that bold energy which is necessary to an upright and prompt discharge of duty. Habitual attendance produces habitual perversion. That noble independence of character which should ever mark the sons of liberty, is gradually worn away, and at length entirely vanishes under the baneful influence of this detestable exhibition. Those who attend the play constantly, loathe in a short time any business, the discharge of which their public or private relations may demand, lose a relish for every amusement which does not stimulate or gratify their depraved taste, and despite conversation which has not for its subject, the anecdotes of a farce, or the feats of an actor.

Let it not be said that this picture is too highly coloured, that fact does not sustain the assertions. I appeal to every candid observer, to every one who has yielded attention to the theatre, and to the effects which it has had on his own mind. And I again repeat, it has a tendency to destroy that ardent love of liberty which must be inherent in the breasts of the citizens of a free state, or their independence is lost. It revelled in the destruction of Athenian liberty. The tyrant gave the people this glittering bauble to amuse them, while he secretly undermined their constitution and gained possession of all that should have been dear to them. Aware of the power and tendency of the stage, he eagerly used it as a specific which would benumb the fine feelings of honour, and tame that restive spirit of democracy which might spurn the yoke he was about to impose; as might be expected, the result was fatal, the deluded populace fell without a struggle into the snare, and government was no further regarded than as it afforded their favorite amusement.

Rome has presented a similar attempt, a similar success. He who could exhibit the most magnificent plays and spectacles, insured the popular favour and support in whatever he might endeavour to perpetrate. All the honours and dignities of the republic were at his command; and Cæsar by a well-timed profusion of theatrical shows, became the darling of the people, the tyrant of the empire.

I hope, I believe, that so shallow an artifice, so contemptible an instrument can never effect much against the enlightened citizens of the American republic; but those examples show the dark, the dangerous poison which lurks under so fair an exterior, and admonish us to shun the vile reptile which may sting even unto death, some of the most goodly youths in society. Exclusive of those injurious effects which will inevitably ensue from the allurements to vice, which abound at the theatre, the plays which are and which must be presented are eminently calculated to infuse the most pernicious principles, and to generate the most dissolute habits of thought. It is a plausible, but erroneous defence which is frequently made, that comedies and tragedies which are acted on the stage. People go not to that house for the purpose of receiving lessons; they go for amusement, and if that is not obtained, they are extremely dissatisfied, and think themselves ill requited for their money and time, though strains of moral precept had been poured forth pure as ever mortal conceived. We must, we will be entertained in

our own way, say they; we came not here to be bored to death with a sermon, such as we can hear any Sunday from our parson at leisure, and without expense. In consequence, comedies must be represented abounding in ridiculous and obscene expressions and innuendoes, comic gesticulations and love scenes, by no means calculated to promote those high notions of honour, or that delicate modesty which should dignify the one sex or adorn the other. Tragedies are sometimes introduced for the purpose of bedewing with tears the ladies' cheeks, or of drawing down the corners of the men's mouths. Here the theatrical champion exults in the strength of his cause; he embraces tragedy as his strong hold; but he triumphs in his own weakness, he entrenches himself here because he sees not that his position is untenable. Kind nature has aptly fitted man for the station which he intended he should occupy. He was formed for action; she degrades the wretch who dares desert the post assigned him. Tragic scenes frequently presented, lessen the tender sensibility and uneasiness which have so happy an effect in procuring relief to the distressed object. In recompence for this defect, man is so constituted as that a habit of benevolence is superinduced in exact proportion to the decrease and sympathetic uneasiness. But this aid is only received when he is in his duty, when discharging the offices of philanthropy, which active life demands. Exhibitions of fictitious distress steal away the secret pathos of the heart, and leave naught in return, save an over-tasted rhapsody, and a feverish ill regulated imagination. Common objects of charity plunged in the depth of misery, may daily present themselves and receive not even a kindly look which might lead to alleviate their sufferings; they are not of that dignified order of beings which the poet has ennobled in the imagination, and for whom alone compassion is reserved. Thus are the sweetest and strongest ties of society severed by this unallowable instrument of destruction. Novels and plays operate in a similar manner in vitiating the taste, in retarding moral improvement, in sullowing the imagination, and in impregnating the mind with erroneous notions on the most interesting and important subjects. But plays when exhibited on the stage, proceed with more vigour and double efficacy in effectuating those deplorable purposes. The scenes are brought home with the liveliest to the fancy, and drawn within the grasp of the feeblest understanding. By so much the more are they to be deprecated and detested by every friend to the happiness of his species, and to the diffusion of exalted sentiment and pure morality.

Friends, I hope these observations will not be regarded as an attempt to amuse you for a few minutes, but as the effusions of a mind ardently desirous of subverting the cause of virtue, and unmasking its enemies under whatever garb they may be disguised. Examine, investigate the subject, and discover whether I have not laid before you truth and sound deduction. If I have, I demand in the name of the internal fountain of all truth, that you receive them and adopt it, not as a matter of speculation, but as a rule of conduct.

My fair audience—A few words to you and I have done. I address you not to flatter—the time for such mockery is past, and your sex have assumed a station which entitles them to dignified attention, not childish adulation. Nature has endowed you with every soft charm, every tender susceptibility which can render woman amiable and attractive. Unfeigned modesty, delicate reserve and sweet sensibility, are the ornaments with which she adorns herself. The glow, the gracefulness of unaffected simplicity mark the native purity of her soul.

Beware then, lest in the amusements of the play-house, those bright ornaments of your nature are gradually relinquished, lest the tear of pity cease to flow at the tale of real misery and woe; lest the blood forget to rush and mantle in the cheek upon the smallest infringement of genuine decorum. Shun, therefore the theatre as a robber of the desert, who would spoil you of the richest and most lovely embellishments of your sex.



THE subscriber hopes by close attention to business in the line of his profession of stone quarrier and well digger, to merit the favours of a generous public. He expects to have ready by the first of April, five hundred perches of stone of the first quality, for range work, common work, curb stone, paving stone and steps—all superior to any ever delivered in the town of Lexington. He wishes to employ 12 able bodied men, who are not afraid of elbow grease. The highest wages, and the best of board will be given to well diggers and stone quarriers, with prompt payment to those who will engage for the season.

All you who wish good stone to buy, Unto my quarry pray draw nigh; And if your bargain you repent, Your money, sir, is only lent.

For every cent, I will repay, And take my stone again—away. As honesty is my intent, I will repay if you repent.

I do declare to me 'tis fun, To see you come to buy my stone; And will not spare the elbow grease, My stock of money to increase.

But when the stone they are all laid, The goods and money must be paid; For I must have the cash in hand, To pay my hands what they demand—Or they with me will go to law And throw in jail.

JOHN ROBERT SHAW.

REMOVAL.

JOHNSON & WARNER'S BOOK-STORE, IS REMOVED FROM THE FORMER STAND, AND IS NOW KEPT IN THE HOUSE ADJOINING THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE, And opposite the Brack Bank. Lexington, February 5, 1811.

THE highest price in Cash will always be given for ASHES, and all kinds of FAT, at my soap-house, on Main street, between Sanders' factory and Morton's tanyard.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF MOULD & DIPPED CANDLES, And different kinds of SOAP, Of the best quality for sale. JOHN BRIDGES. January 21st, 1811.



THE NOTED HORSE
Cup-Bearer

Will stand in Nicholasville the ensuing season. The terms will be made known in due time.

PLEASANT MOSS, BENJ. GRAVES, JOHN EDMISTON. February 16th, 1811.

LEE'S PATENT MEDICINE STORE, NEW-YORK. SOLD IN KENTUCKY AT Waldemar Mentelle's Store, LEXINGTON, AND Dudley & Trigg's Store, FRANKFORT—VIZ.

Hamilton's Elixir, Hamilton's Grand Restorative, Corn Plaister, Itch Ointment, Essence of Mustard, Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills, Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

A liberal discount allowed to druggists and wholesale purchasers.

Recommendations and cures of the above, to be seen at the store of W. Mentelle. March 4th, 1811.

KENTUCKY HOTEL.



I HAVE rented of Henry Clay Esq. that large and commodious brick house in Lexington, called the Kentucky Hotel. It will be my constant care to make those comfortable who may please to favour me with a call. The management and comfort of the stables are equal to any in the United States.

GEO. SLAUGHTER, Jr. Lexington, 1st Jan. 1811.

NEW GOODS.

P. I. ROBERT

HAS just received, and is now opening in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE, A superior quality of IMPERIAL, EYSON, HYSON SKIN and YOUNG HYSON TEAS, &c.

All of which being bought at the most reduced prices, will be sold very low for cash. 13th August, 1810.—tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Christmas day last, a Negro Man named

KIT;

HE is about 5 feet 10 inches high, bow legged, and about 40 years of age—has a scar on the right eye, and heavy made. When he absconded he had iron on his ankles, and one appeared to be tolerably sore. He took with him a good fur hat, and the remainder of his clothes were indifferent. It is presumed he will make for the state of Ohio. The above reward will be given if taken and secured in any jail out of the state, or half the sum if taken in this state and delivered to me living in Fayette county, Kentucky.

LEWIS COLLINS.

January 16th 1811. tf

LOST

On Saturday last in Lexington, Merrill's Sermons on Baptism. Stitched in a pamphlet, with Lucius Chapin's name written on the outside, also a

Biographical Chronology of Dr. Priestley,

Bound in boards. The person who may have found them will confer a favour by leaving them with Mr. Smith, at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL. April 8th, 1811.

Taken up by Henry Shouse

Of Woodford county, one small Bay Mare Colt 2 or 3 years old this next spring, with a star and snip on the nose, supposed to be 13 hands high, appraised to 22 dollars before me, this 7th day of January, 1811.

H. Watkins, j. p.

Taken up by Joel Hickman,

Living in the county of Clarke, on the waters of Boon's creek, one Bay Mare judged to be two years old last spring, about 13 1/2 hands high, no brands perceivable, nor any white—appraised to \$22 1/2 the 30th November, 1810

LOVE IN JEOPARDY,

A Tragic Comedy BY ABRAM JONES, OF PARIS, KY. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. PRICE 50 CENTS.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR

For Sale at this Office.

Sportsmen Attention!

A SWEETSTAKE RACE will be run over the Lexington course on the second Thursday in May, three mile heats, free for all ages, agreeable to the Jockey Club rules. A subscription paper is in the hands of W. T. Banton. Terms—100 dollars in cash, and a 100 dollar horse, each subscriber. The subscription to close the 25th of March instant. 3t Lexington, March 4th, 1811.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for former favours, wishes to inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where the advantage of a constant current of water will enable him to carry on the Fulling business more to the satisfaction of his customers, than he has heretofore done. For the convenience of distant customers, he will attend at the usual places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving cloth—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr. Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He will also attend once a week to receive cloth that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities in finishing such cloth as may be committed to his care with neatness and speed. JOHN KENNEDY. November 26th, 1810.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a Negro fellow named HARRY;

he will probably change his name to Henry or David Lawson—he is about 30 years of age, but looks something older—he limps a little when he walks—one of his knees is much larger than the other—bow legged—long visage, roman nose, and very long under jaw; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, not very heavy made—has a small dent in one of his jaws, opposite his teeth—he is a tolerable fiddler, & took a fiddle with him. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for securing him in jail, and reasonable expenses if brought home to me in Jessamine county, or Littleberry Hawkins, in Lexington.—It is supposed he will go to the state of Ohio.

THO: B. SCOTT.

December 14, 1810.



Fresh Medicine,

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS The Iceland Moss, Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions and Phthisis.

Also for Sale, TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO. ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTS. Andrew McCalla

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

FOR

Bradford's Laws of Kentucky, General Instructor, Masonic Constitutions, Bishop's Sermons, Craighead's Sermon, Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer, American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3, Life of Gano, Life of Shaw, Wilson's Grammar, Webster's Spelling books, New-England Primer, Doctrinal Catechism, Christ's Second appearing &c.

ALSO Blank Books of any kind, Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books, Pamphlets on various subjects, Writing Paper, Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables. Old books rebound, and Book Binding generally executed on short notice. August 17th, 1810

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW

will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. His office is kept on Main street in Lexington, one door below the Post-Office and directly opposite the Office of the Insurance Company.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

Will be given for

Salt-Petre,

By SAM'L. TROTTER

SILAS W. ROBBINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL punctually attend the circuit courts of Fayette, Madison, and Clarke counties, & will faithfully discharge any business in his profession, that may be entrusted to his care.—He resides in Winchester. February 18th, 1811. 3m.

WE HAVE on hand a quantity of broke FLAX, which we will exchange for an equal quantity of HEMP. THOMAS & ROBERT BARR.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned from taking a note drawn by myself, negotiable at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Co. about the 25th April last, payable twelve months after date, for \$200 dollars, endorsed by Jeremiah Neave—which note was lodged with Mr. Robert Scott, subject to future agreement between Major James Morrison and myself—which agreement was never after concluded between said Major and myself, nor never mentioned until this day, as I will not pay the same, nor any part thereof, unless compelled by law.

W. MACBEAN

Lexington, 8th April, 1811,

To Druggists

And Country Store-Keepers.

FIFTEEN hundred 1200 lb. refined borax
1000 lb. gum tragacanth 300 do. Spanish indigo
2000 do. pearl ashes 200 do. cochineal
2000 do. quicksilver 500 do. aqua fortis
5000 do. in the hands of 500 do. syringes
vitrol 200 lb. grains paradiso
1000 lb. flor. sulphur 100 do. Turkey opium
2000 do. white lead 100 do. gum juniper
3000 do. red sanders 300 do. promgranate
3500 do. cream tartar peel
2000 do. gum copal 100 lb. ether vitriol
5000 do. yellow bark 500 do. black lead
1000 do. Senna 500 do. Aleppo galls
1000 doz. ink powder 700 do. gum arabic
500 lb. fresh rhubarb 300 do. crud sal am-
300 do. best Spanish moniac
Annatto 200 lb. sugar of lead
100 lb. Spanish saffron 300 do. cowage
300 do. Sinarouba bark 200 do. guaiacum
400 fine sponges
300 lb. fine arrow root 2000 lb. refined cam-
350 do. gum shellac phor
100 do. red bark 300 lb. Assafoetida
300 do. arsenic 1000 lb. Verdigrise
100 packs gold leaf 500 bottles Castor oil
200 doz. tooth brush- 500 Gallons Spirits
es Turpentine
200 doz. smelling bot- Iron mortars and pos-
tles tles
100 doz. cologne wa- Oil of anisseed
ter Hair powder
50 bbls. Glauber salts Specie bottles
100 doz. spring lan- Graduated measures
cets Patent medicines
500 lb. snake root

With a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, GLASS BOTTLES, VIALS, and every other article belonging to the Drug & Apothecary line, expressly laid in to suit Druggists, Storekeepers and other wholesale dealers—the subscriber has also made arrangements with manufacturers of WINDSOR SOAP, that he can sell at the manufacturers' prices.

STEPHEN NORTH,

Wholesale Druggist, No. 85, market Street, between 2d & 3d Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov'r. 25. 1810.

FOR SALE.

AVAILABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM, LYING on Henry's mill road, only four miles from Lexington, containing 150 acres of first rate land well timbered, and plentifully watered. The improvements on this farm are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling house, and every requisite out building—a good still house, barn, stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and abundance. About seventy acres of the land cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the land will be viewed by those wishing to purchase.

A general warrantee deed will be made the purchaser, and possession had the first of January next. Application to be made to the subscriber in Lexington at the Livory stable. RICHARDSON ALLEN. June 4th, 1810. tf

DARE-DEVIL,

NOW IN HIGH ORDER, WILL stand in Lexington the ensuing season, at the same place he stood last year. He is a fine specimen of a horse, bred in tobacco manufactory, at Ten dollars, payable in corn or meal, wheat or flour, rye or oats, bacon, butter, lard, whiskey, brandy, sugar, linen, cotton &c. and will be limited to forty mares. This limitation is made from an apprehension of the depreciation of our stock of horses, from the irregular and excessive covering of studs. I think it unnecessary to be more particular, as this horse is so well known as a racer and foal getter; and further particulars may be known at the stable. The sales of his colts, however, have averaged perhaps as much as any horse in this country. Mares will be pastured on moderate terms, in an extensive well fenced, well watered and well set pasture.

N. Burrows.

P. S. The limitation and of course price will be changed by the advice of the majority of the subscribers. N. B. March 6, 1811. tf

ULYSSES

STANDS at the farm of the subscriber, at six dollars the season, paid by the 1st of October, or five dollars with the mare—in either case produce will be taken in payment. Ulysses' stock are very promising, and well known in the neighbourhood of Lexington where several geldings of his get have been sold for two hundred dollars and upwards. William Allen. March 18th, 1811. tf

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, A few copies of the grand operatical romance of the FORTY THIEVES. OUT OF PLACE, or the Lake of Lorraine, a comic opera. CINDERELLA, or the Little Glass Slipper, a pantomimic spectacle. CHARMS OF LITERATURE, being an entertaining miscellany of elegant extracts. N. B. The Music of the Forty Thieves, &c. may be had at Mr. De Mentelle's store.

JAMES ROBERT,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the store lately occupied by T. D. Owings, on Main street, 3 doors above the Branch Bank; where he will constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated Ware of every description, and newest fashions which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared to carry on the Watch making and repairing business—and will warrant his work to be well executed. Orders from a distance strictly attended to.—And all those who are pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2 good workmen, in the above line of business, and the highest price for old gold and silver. Also one or two boys of good character, will be taken as apprentices. August 6th, 1810.

Blanks

OF ALL KINDS, For Sale at this Office.